



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Supplementary Note to Dr. Davy's Paper on Birds; received November 25, 1865.

Mention is made in the paper referred to of the comparatively low temperature of certain birds. Another example of the same kind occurs in the goose; in two instances I have found its temperature *in recto* 104°, and in a third 103°·5. The trials were made in November; the geese had not previously been confined, were about seven months old, fully feathered (few birds have a warmer clothing), and the weather at the time was moderate; the temperature of the open air between 40° and 50° Fahr.

Notice is also taken of a bird, the grouse, not remarkable for power of flight, having air in its femora as well as in its humeri. I have since found another example of the same kind in the pheasant, a bird even of feeble flight; in no instance, and I have examined several specimens, have I detected marrow in either of these bones.

In reference to the statement implying that those bones of birds which contain air in their adult state, in an earlier stage contain marrow, later observations have led me to infer that, instead of marrow, these bones have their canals impacted with blood-vessels, which in process of the bird's growth shrink and are absorbed.

November 23, 1865.

Lieut.-General SABINE, President, in the Chair.

In compliance with the Statutes, notice was given from the Chair of the ensuing Anniversary Meeting, and the list of Council and Officers proposed for election was read as follows:—

President.—Lieut.-General Edward Sabine, R.A., D.C.L., LL.D.

Treasurer.—William Allen Miller, M.D., LL.D.

Secretaries.— { William Sharpey, M.D., LL.D.
George Gabriel Stokes, Esq., M.A., D.C.L.

Foreign Secretary.—Professor William Hallows Miller, M.A.

Other Members of the Council.—John Frederic Bateman, Esq.; Lionel Smith Beale, Esq., M.B.; William Bowman, Esq.; Commander F. J. Owen Evans, R.N.; Edward Frankland, Esq., Ph.D.; Francis Galton, Esq.; John Peter Gassiot, Esq.; John Edward Gray, Esq., Ph.D.; Thomas Archer Hirst, Esq., Ph.D.; Sir Henry Holland, Bart., M.D., D.C.L.; William Odling, Esq., M.B.; Sir John Rennie, Knt.; Prof. Warington W. Smyth; William Spottiswoode, Esq., M.A.; Paul E. Count de Strzlecki, C.B., D.C.L.; Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, D.C.L.

Dr. Robert M'Donnell was admitted into the Society.

Pursuant to notice given at the last Meeting, The Right Honourable Charles Pelham Villiers was proposed for immediate ballot.